

# R4nger5 radio Episode 65



Recording time: 10pm BST 15<sup>th</sup> June 2009



## News

**A national network of cameras and computers automatically logging car number plates will be in place within months, the BBC has learned. Thanks Ghost Dog, Peekok and Avagdu!**

Thousands of Automatic Number Plate Recognition cameras are already operating on Britain's roads. Police forces across England, Wales and Scotland will soon be able to share the information on one central computer. Officers say it is a useful tool in fighting crime, but critics say the network is secretive and unregulated.

Kent's Chief Constable, Michael Fuller, commented: "We've seen an increase of some 40% of arrests since we've been using this technology. "I'm very confident that we're using it properly and responsibly, and that innocent people have nothing to fear from the way we use it."

A number of local councils are signing up their Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) systems to the ANPR network. As long as the cameras are technically good enough, they can be adapted to take the software. In towns such as Bradford, Portsmouth and Luton that means greater coverage for the police and more journeys captured and recorded.

John Dean, who is co-ordinating the ANPR network for the Association of Chief Police Officers, said: "It's the finest intelligence-led policing tool we've got. "It covers so many different areas from crime reduction, crime detection to road safety and everything in between." But not everyone thinks it is such a good thing.

John Catt found himself on the wrong side of the ANPR system. He regularly attends anti-war demonstrations outside a factory in Brighton, his home town. It was at one of these protests that Sussex police put a "marker" on his car. That meant he was added to a "hotlist". This is a system meant for criminals but John Catt has not been convicted of anything and on a trip to London, the pensioner found himself pulled over by an anti-terror unit.

"I was threatened under the Terrorist Act. I had to answer every question they put to me, and if there were any questions I would refuse to answer, I would be arrested. I thought to myself, what kind of world are we living in?" Sussex police would not talk about the case.

The police say they do not know how many cameras there are in total, and they say that for operational reasons they will not say where the fixed cameras are positioned. Information Commissioner Richard Thomas, whose job it is to protect personal data, has concerns about the lack of regulation. He said: "There's very little monitoring. I mean, my office has very limited powers.

"We have very limited resources. We are not actively monitoring that area. You're right to ask the question. No one's checking it at the moment" The BBC TV series Who's Watching You? asked the Home Secretary, Jacqui Smith, to comment on the Commissioner's views. "It's something that we will look at further legislation about where necessary," she said.

"I don't think we should lose sight of the very considerable benefits that this technology also brings us, brings law enforcement." Recent research by Huddersfield University found that the public seemed to share that view. The study took place in Leeds as the ANPR system was being introduced. The vast majority supported the cameras if they caught law breakers, with only a few mentioning concerns about police surveillance.

The police themselves say they have nothing to hide and would welcome the introduction of a regulatory code. But that seems some way off - and for now this secretive system continues to watch us and continues to grow.

Link: [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/programmes/whos\\_watching\\_you/8064333.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/programmes/whos_watching_you/8064333.stm)

**The information commissioner has told the NHS to improve its data security, after breaches involving the loss of thousands of personal medical records. Thanks Ghostdog!**

The independent data security watchdog says it has taken action against 14 NHS organisations in the last six months. Among the data subject to breaches were the medical details of more than 6,000 prisoners and of 700 hospital patients.

A Department of Health spokesman said action would be taken against anyone who breached data protection rules. Information Commissioner Richard Thomas has written to the Department of Health's top civil servant requesting immediate improvement.

Mick Gorrill, the assistant information commissioner, told the Independent newspaper that the "inexcusable" data losses within the NHS had become a cause of "great concern".

The paper reported that between January and April this year there were 140 reported security breaches within the NHS - more than from central government and local authorities combined.

These included medical details of more than 6,000 prisoners in Preston Prison in Lancashire that were contained on a lost memory stick. The data was encrypted but a note attached to the stick gave the password. Another memory stick with the details of more than 700 patients at Cambridge University Hospital was left in a vehicle. A car wash attendant was able to access the unencrypted material.

A Department of Health spokesman said the permanent secretary at the department would be replying "in due course" to Mr Thomas's concerns and that action would be taken "against anyone responsible for breaching our strict data protection rules".

"The chief executive of the NHS wrote to all senior health managers reminding them of their responsibilities," he said.

"The department is also providing, through the National Programme for IT, electronic patient records systems that are protected by the highest levels of access controls and other security measures, a secure NHS network for exchanging information that is centrally monitored and strongly protected and secure NHS e-mail facilities that encrypts all data in its system."

In December 2007, nine NHS trusts in England admitted losing patient records, thought to affect hundreds of thousands of adults and children.

Link: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/8066609.stm>

## Court smacks Autodesk, affirms right to sell used software **Thanks Kevin!**

A federal district judge in Washington State handed down an important decision this week on shrink-wrap license agreements and the First Sale Doctrine. The case concerned an eBay merchant named Timothy Vernor who has repeatedly locked horns with Autodesk over the sale of used copies of its software. Autodesk argued that it only licenses copies of its software, rather than selling them, and that therefore any resale of the software constitutes copyright infringement. But Judge Richard A. Jones rejected that argument, holding that Vernor is entitled to sell used copies of Autodesk's software regardless of any licensing agreement that might have bound the software's previous owners. Jones relied on the First Sale Doctrine, which ensures the right to re-sell used copies of copyrighted works. It is the principle that makes libraries and used book stores possible. The First Sale Doctrine was first [articulated](#) by the Supreme Court in 1908 and has since been codified into statute.

As we [discussed](#) when the lawsuit was filed last year, Vernor makes his living selling used comic books, video games, software, and collectibles. He obtains these items at garage sales, office sales, and flea markets and auctions them off on eBay. When he began selling used copies of AutoCAD software, he attracted the attention of its manufacturer, Autodesk, which began filing infringement notices under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. After each notice, Vernor filed a counter-notice stating that he was selling authentic, used copies of the software. After the fifth such altercation, eBay suspended his account, preventing him from earning a living for a month.

Wanting to continue selling used software but fearing another suspension of his eBay account, Vernor sought the help of the progressive advocacy organization Public Citizen. They [filed suit](#) in federal court last year seeking a declaration that his actions were legal under copyright law and that Autodesk was abusing the DMCA by filing take-down notices. He argued that under the First Sale Doctrine, he was entitled to re-sell authentic copies of Autodesk's software with or without the company's permission.

In its [reply](#), Autodesk argued that Vernor was not the lawful owner of the software he was selling because Autodesk only licenses copies of its software rather than selling them. Therefore, Autodesk claimed, no "sale" to the software's original owner had occurred, and the First Sale Doctrine did not apply. Moreover, Autodesk noted, the license terms specifically prohibited transferring the software to another party, which meant that Vernor could not legally acquire it without Autodesk's permission.

But as Vernor's lawyers [pointed out](#), the distinction between a lease and a sale is based on the actual characteristics of the transaction, not merely on how the transaction is described by the parties. And characterizing AutoCAD as merely licensed, rather than sold, barely passes the straight face test. AutoCAD customers pay a lump sum at the time of purchase, with no obligation to make further payments or to return the software at the conclusion of the supposed lease. Even more damning, [Autodesk's own website](#) offers customers a variety of "purchase options" and the opportunity to "buy online" directly from Autodesk, with no indication that "buy" really means "license." Similarly, online retailer CDW offers customers an option to "lease" AutoCAD as an *alternative* to purchasing a copy.

As the Electronic Frontier Foundation's Corynne McSherry put it in a Thursday [blog post](#), "if it looks like a duck and quacks like a duck, chances are it's a duck." Autodesk clearly sells its software, and merely re-labeling the transaction as a license doesn't negate the First Sale Doctrine.

Vernor's lawyers also noted that he had never opened the AutoCAD packages and installed the software contained inside. Therefore, to the extent the licensing agreements were enforceable, they were enforceable against the original owners, not against Vernor. And even if the license

agreements did somehow bind Vernor, at most Vernor could be guilty of breach of contract, not copyright infringement, which makes the use of the DMCA inappropriate.

In a 21-page [decision](#), Judge Jones sided with Vernor. Citing the [1977 case](#) of *United States v. Wise*, which involved the sale of used films obtained under dubious circumstances, Jones found that the Ninth Circuit's precedents suggested that the circumstances surrounding the sale of AutoCAD software constituted a sale, not merely a license. Therefore, the First Sale Doctrine applied, and Vernor was not bound by any of the terms in Autodesk's license agreement.

But the judge acknowledged that three more recent Ninth Circuit decisions involving software seemed to cut in the opposite direction without explicitly overturning *Wise*. Jones found that *Wise* was controlling precedent, and ruled in Vernor's favor. If the case gets appealed to the Ninth Circuit, the conflict among these precedents is likely to occupy the court's attention. The trio of more recent cases hints that the Ninth Circuit is sympathetic to characterizing software sales as licenses for legal purposes. However, none of those cases involved circumstances exactly like Vernor's, and the court never dealt squarely with the question of what factors determine whether software is sold or licensed.

If Jones's ruling is upheld on appeal, it will have important consequences for the software industry, where the legal fiction that software is merely licensed is widely employed. In addition to discouraging the market for used software, software firms have also attempted to use the "licensed, not sold" theory to [enforce restrictions on reverse engineering](#) that would otherwise be fair use under copyright law. If software is sold, rather than licensed, then no license is required to install and use the software, and the terms of shrink-wrap licenses may not be legally binding.

The *Autodesk* case is not the only case regarding the first sale doctrine working its way through the courts. Another lawsuit filed last summer concerns another eBay seller who [sells used promo CDs](#). Like Vernor, the plaintiff in that case faced repeated DMCA takedown notices and sued to vindicate his right to sell used merchandise online. EFF is representing the plaintiff in that case, and McSherry tells Ars that while there are important differences between the cases, the opinion bodes well for EFF's case because "it affirms that copyright owners can't use license restrictions to strip away first sale rights."

Link: <http://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/news/2008/05/court-smacks-autodesk-affirms-right-to-sell-used-software.ars>

## Boy chosen by Dali Lama turns his back on bhuddism thanks Schneelocke!

As a toddler, he was put on a throne and worshipped by monks who treated him like a god. But the boy chosen by the [Dalai Lama](#) as a reincarnation of a spiritual leader has caused consternation – and some embarrassment – for Tibetan Buddhists by turning his back on the order that had such high hopes for him.

Instead of leading a monastic life, Osel Hita Torres now sports baggy trousers and long hair, and is more likely to quote Jimi Hendrix than Buddha.

Yesterday he bemoaned the misery of a youth deprived of television, football and girls. Movies were also forbidden – except for a sanctioned screening of The Golden Child starring Eddie Murphy, about a kidnapped child lama with magical powers. "I never felt like that boy," he said.

He is now studying film in Madrid and has denounced the Buddhist order that elevated him to guru status. "They took me away from my family and stuck me in a medieval situation in which I suffered a great deal," said Torres, 24, describing how he was whisked from obscurity in Granada to a monastery in southern India. "It was like living a lie," he told the Spanish newspaper El Mundo. Despite his rebelliousness, he is still known as Lama Tenzin Osel Rinpoche and revered by the Buddhist community. A prayer for his "long life" still adorns the website of the Foundation to Preserve the Mahayana Tradition, which has 130 centres around the world. The website features a biography of the renegade guru that gushes about his peaceful, meditative countenance as a baby. In Tibetan [Buddhism](#), a lama is one of a lineage of reincarnated spiritual leaders, the most famous of which is the Dalai Lama.

According to the foundation biography, another leader suspected Torres was the reincarnation of the recently deceased Lama Yeshe when he was only five months old. In 1986, at 14 months, his parents took him to see the Dalai Lama in Dharamsala, India. The toddler was chosen out of nine other candidates and eventually "enthroned".

At six, he was allowed to socialise only with other reincarnated souls – though for a time he said he lived next to the actor Richard Gere's cabin.

By 18, he had never seen couples kiss. His first disco experience was a shock. "I was amazed to watch everyone dance. What were all those people doing, bouncing, stuck to one another, enclosed in a box full of smoke?"

Link: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/may/31/dalai-lama-osel-hita-torres>

**Shneelocke says:** I never understood why intelligent people fawned so much over a religious shill like the dalai lama, personally (it seems that the same who cry blood murder every time the catholic pope gets involved in politics - and rightfully so - have absolutely no problem with affording the dalai lama the right to do just that, and quite often even the duty, backed by claims that the Tibetans are "his people" or something similar, as if he were an absolute monarch - l'etat c'est moi).Anyhow! That being said, one boy who was, for all practical purposes, kidnapped (from Spain, no less!) has escaped from the brainwashing attempts supposed to turn him into yet another guru: "[Osel Hita Torres] bemoaned the misery of a youth deprived oftelevision, football and girls. Movies were also forbidden – except for a sanctioned screening of The Golden Child starring Eddie Murphy, about a kidnapped child lama with magical powers. "I never felt like that boy," he said. He is now studying film in Madrid and has denounced the Buddhist order that elevated him to guru status. "They took me away from my family and stuck me in a medieval situation in which I suffered a great deal.""One can only congratulate Mr Torres on his inner strength, on his successful escape from this baby-stealing cult, and on his decision to lead an actual life - HIS life, not anyone else's.

## **MEASLES: A dangerous illness by ROALD DAHL – Thanks Peekok!**

Olivia, my eldest daughter, caught measles when she was seven years old. As the illness took its usual course I can remember reading to her often in bed and not feeling particularly alarmed about it. Then one morning, when she was well on the road to recovery, I was sitting on her bed showing her how to fashion little animals out of coloured pipe-cleaners, and when it came to her turn to make one herself, I noticed that her fingers and her mind were not working together and she couldn't do anything. "Are you feeling all right?" I asked her. "I feel all sleepy," she said. In an hour, she was unconscious. In twelve hours she was dead. The measles had turned into a terrible thing called measles encephalitis and there was nothing the doctors could do to save her. That was twenty-four years ago in 1962, but even now, if a child with measles happens to develop the same deadly reaction from measles as Olivia did, there would still be nothing the doctors could do to help her. On the other hand, there is today something that parents can do to make sure that this sort of tragedy does not happen to a child of theirs. They can insist that their child is immunised against measles. I was unable to do that for Olivia in 1962 because in those days a reliable measles vaccine had not been discovered.

Today a good and safe vaccine is available to every family and all you have to do is to ask your doctor to administer it. It is not yet generally accepted that measles can be a dangerous illness. Believe me, it is. In my opinion parents who now refuse to have their children immunised are putting the lives of those children at risk. In America, where measles immunisation is compulsory, measles like smallpox, has been virtually wiped out. Here in Britain, because so many parents refuse, either out of obstinacy or ignorance or fear, to allow their children to be immunised, we still have a hundred thousand cases of measles every year. Out of those, more than 10,000 will suffer side effects of one kind or another. At least 10,000 will develop ear or chest infections. About 20 will die. LET THAT SINK IN. Every year around 20 children will die in Britain from measles. So what about the risks that your children will run from being immunised? They are almost non-existent. Listen to this. In a district of around 300,000 people, there will be only one child every 250 years who will develop serious side effects from measles immunisation! That is about a million to one chance. I should think there would be more chance of your child choking to death on a chocolate bar than of becoming seriously ill from a measles immunisation. So what on earth are you worrying about? It really is almost a crime to allow your child to go unimmunised.

The ideal time to have it done is at 13 months, but it is never too late. All school-children who have not yet had a measles immunisation should beg their parents to arrange for them to have one as soon as possible. Incidentally, I dedicated two of my books to Olivia, the first was 'James and the Giant Peach'. That was when she was still alive. The second was 'The BFG', dedicated to her memory after she had died from measles. You will see her name at the beginning of each of these books. And I know how happy she would be if only she could know that her death had helped to save a good deal of illness and death among other children.

PLEASE NOTE: this article was written some 23 years ago and as a result, the numbers are significantly different to today, thanks to people taking his advice. Death from measles is now uncommon in UK and the number of cases are down to around 1500 per year. It is extremely important to ensure that people are encouraged to vaccinate to get these numbers even lower. The number of measles has been rising in the last few years -we need more people to continue to take Roald's advice. Link: <http://www.childalert.co.uk/absolutenm/templates/newstemplate.as?articleid=291&zoneid=2>



## **We don't need no CCTV in our classroom Thanks Shneelocke! And Peekok!**

Our school's installation of TV cameras to watch our lessons is an insult – a fact many adults failed to grasp when we protested

Earlier this year, on a school day like any other, we shuffled into our politics class at 11.20 on a Monday morning. What we didn't notice straight away were four tinted CCTV domes hanging from the ceiling including a huge monitor dome staring right at us. Confusion and anger broke out among us. A teacher casually stated that they were for teacher training purposes. After a thought of "God, George Orwell was right", some of us angrily packed up and left – we weren't comfortable working in a classroom with cameras.

It turned out that our entire class was angry or confused over the cameras. Out of a class of 18 students, 17 felt uncomfortable with the idea and decided to boycott the room until the issue, and the students, were addressed. This was a difficult decision as we were three months away from exams and we had five lessons a fortnight in the room. The student body was supportive and a petition gained over 130 signatures from the sixth-form.

Two weeks later our teacher read a statement from our headteacher explaining the cameras were to be used for teacher training purposes alone, that the system was not currently switched on, and that we would be warned whenever it was meant to go live. It did, however, also say that it was initially not deemed "necessary" to consult the pupils about the installation.

Lessons continued, although a few weeks later when students discovered that the recording system was in a cupboard in our classroom the microphones were found to in fact be switched on. We switched them off.

The school is currently awaiting a decision from the information commissioner as to whether the cameras can remain or not. Henry's Porter's blog about our decision to "[revolt against classroom CCTV](#)" sparked a huge debate on the issue of CCTV in schools. Although users were largely supportive, we wanted to respond to some of the misinformation posted by commentators.

Many users suggested that cameras were a good idea because they could be used to keep an eye on bullying and student behaviour, we were accused of been "narcissistic megalomaniacs" angry at "[being nabbed for our churlish troublemaking](#)". This stereotypical and frankly ignorant view ignores the fact that Davenant Foundation School produces some of the best exam results in Essex. Violent behaviour among pupils is simply not an issue, making the [justification for putting cameras](#) in our classrooms more surprising.

Adults are often quick to define the youth of today as stereotypical troublemakers and violent offenders – generalisations which are prompted by the media – when in fact the majority of students at our school are as responsible and arguably better behaved than the majority of adults. Some commentators insinuated that we overheard adults talking about rights and repeated it. That notion isn't worth the space it was typed upon. We are A-level politics students who have been studying civil liberties as part of the curriculum for the last two years. Sam campaigned for [David Davis](#) when he resigned over the issue of civil liberties and spoke at speakers' corner about the issue. The criticism of our campaign only serves to illustrate the ignorance of adults who have surrendered within only the last few years our right to protest in parliament, our right to go about our business without being [stopped and questioned](#) by police about our identity and our affairs, and our [personal privacy](#).

Eroding standards in schools and deteriorating discipline are down to a broken society and the failure of the education system. The truth is that we are whatever the generation before us has created. If you criticise us, we are your failures; and if you applaud us we are your successes, and we reflect the imperfections of society and of human life. If you want to reform the education

system, if you want to raise education standards, then watching children every hour of every day isn't the answer. The answer is to encourage students to learn by creating an environment in which they can express their ideas freely and without intimidation.

**ADDENDUM – Cory doctorow sent them a case of copies of 'Little Brother' his book about teens who take on the surveillance state.**

Link: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/libertycentral/2009/jun/03/cctv-classroom>

**PRIMARY school pupils are to be shown a film about the dangers of terrorists as part of an organised safety day. Thanks Xenivalent! And Schneelocke!**

More than 2,000 10 and 11-year-olds will see a short film, which urges them to tell the police, their parents or a teacher if they hear anyone expressing extremist views. The film has been made by school liaison officers and Eastern Division's new Preventing Violent Extremism team, based at Blackburn.

It uses cartoon animals to get across safety messages. A lion explains that terrorists can look like anyone, while a cat tells pupils that should get help if they are being bullied and a toad tells them how to cross the road.

The terrorism message is also illustrated with a re-telling of the story of Guy Fawkes, saying that his strong views began forming when he was at school in York. It has been designed to deliver the message of fighting terrorism in accessible way for children. The film is being shown as part of Lancashire Police's Streetwise campaign.

Pupils will also be taught how to rescue someone from water, identify risk of fire in the home, the risks of stranger danger and using the internet as learning how to stay safe whilst out and about. The event, is now in its 16th year but it is the first year that terrorism has been on the agenda.

A spokesman for Lancashire Police said: "Children attending the event will be offered an interactive presentation delivered by police officers who are based in schools. It tells children who they can speak to if they are worried about anything. "Officers also introduce the issues surrounding terrorism at a very basic level, which forms part of the wider presentation encouraging children to report any concerns around safety to their parents, teachers, or local police."

Link :

[http://www.lancashiretelegraph.co.uk/news/blackburn/4425941.East\\_Lancashire\\_youngsters\\_see\\_film\\_on\\_terrorism\\_danger/](http://www.lancashiretelegraph.co.uk/news/blackburn/4425941.East_Lancashire_youngsters_see_film_on_terrorism_danger/)

## **Secret Messages can be buried in fake internet traffic Thanks Geddonia!**

by Paul Marks @ New Scientist 23 May 2009

The internet's underlying technology can be harnessed to let people exchange messages, perhaps allowing free speech an outlet in oppressive regimes.

So says a team of steganographers at the Institute of Telecommunications in Warsaw, Poland. Steganography is the art of hiding a message in an openly available medium. For example, you can subtly change the pixels in an image in a way that is undetectable to the eye but carries meaning to anyone who knows the pre-arranged coding scheme.

Wojciech Mazurczyk (pronounced Voy-cheh Mazuurck-zike) and his colleagues have already worked out how to sneak messages into internet phone calls

(<http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg19826586.000-secret-messages-could-be-hidden-in-net-phone-calls.html>), and now the Warsaw team have turned their attention to the internet's transmission control protocol (TCP).

Web, file transfer, email and peer-to-peer networks all use TCP, which ensures that data packets are received securely by making the sender wait until the receiver returns a 'got it' message. If no such acknowledgement arrives (on average 1 in 1000 packets gets lost or corrupted), the sender's computer sends the packet again. This scheme is known as TCP's retransmission mechanism – and it can be bent to the steganographer's whim, says Mazurczyk.

His system, dubbed retransmission steganography (RSTEG), relies on sender and receiver using software that deliberately asks for retransmission even when email data packets are received successfully. "The receiver intentionally signals that a loss has occurred. The sender then retransmits the packet but with some secret data inserted in it" he says in a preliminary research paper (<http://arxiv.org/abs/0905.0363>)

So the message is hidden among the teeming network traffic.

Could a careful eavesdropper spot that RSTEG is being used because the first sent packet is different from the one containing the secret message?

As long as the system is not over-used, apparently not, because if a packet is corrupted, the original packet and the retransmitted one will differ anyway, masking the use of RSTEG.

The Warsaw team hopes RSTEG can be used by dissidents in totalitarian regimes. They plan to demonstrate it at a workshop on network steganography (<http://stegano.net/workshop/>) in Wuhan, China, this November. "We are aware that organising this event in China may not be a scientific challenge but also a political one" says Mazurczyk.

### **Links (in article)**

**Iraq's self-ruled Kurdish region has started exporting crude oil to foreign markets for the first time. Thanks Ghost Dog!**

Companies chosen by the Kurdistan Regional Government will pump up to 90,000-100,000 barrels per day from two northern oilfields to Turkey. The Baghdad government has allowed its pipeline to be used, in a deal that could begin resolving internal disputes over Iraq's substantial oil wealth. The revenue will be shared between Baghdad, the Kurds and oil companies.

Kurdish President Massoud Barzani called a "giant step" at a lavish ceremony in Irbil. "We are proud of this success, and this achievement will serve the interests of all Iraqis, especially the Kurds," he said.

The ceremony was also attended by the President of Iraq, Jalal Talabani, who is also from Iraq's Kurdish minority.

Oil will be transported by lorry from the Taq Taq field to Irbil at a rate of 40,000 barrels per day (bpd) and then pumped along to Iraq-Turkey pipeline to the Turkish port of Ceyhan. Initial exports will also include 50,000-60,000 bpd will be pumped from the Tawke field in Dohuk.

Kurdish government adviser Khalid Salih said it was hoped 250,000 bpd could be exported by the middle of 2010. "The Kurdistan region wants to be a leading example in the new Iraq ... to contribute to Iraq's increased oil production. Today, we are proud to be part of this," Mr Salih said.

Correspondents say, apart from Mr Talabani, no representatives of Iraq's Shia Arab-led central government were apparent at the ceremony, underscoring the frosty relations between Baghdad and the Kurdistan Regional Government. The disagreements over oil contracts are part of a wider dispute over land, power and the country's massive oil reserves, which US officials see as the greatest threat to Iraq's long term stability.

Iraq has the world's third-largest oil reserves, but only produces up to 2.4m bpd - which is below the level before the US-led invasion in 2003.

**Link:** [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle\\_east/8077157.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/8077157.stm)

**The use of closed-circuit television in city and town centres and public housing estates does not have a significant effect on [crime](#), according to Home Office-funded research to be distributed to all [police](#) forces in England and Wales this summer. Thanks Peekok!**

The review of 44 research studies on CCTV schemes by the Campbell Collaboration found that they do have a modest impact on crime overall but are at their most effective in cutting vehicle crime in car parks, especially when used alongside improved lighting and the introduction of security guards.

The authors, who include Cambridge University criminologist, David Farrington, say while their results lend support for the continued use of CCTV, schemes should be far more narrowly targeted at reducing vehicle crime in car parks.

Results from a 2007 study in Cambridge which looked at the impact of 30 cameras in the city centre showed that they had no effect on crime but led to an increase in the reporting of assault, robbery and other violent crimes to the police.

Home Office ministers cited the review last week in their official response to the critical report from the House of Lords constitution committee on [surveillance](#) published earlier this year. The peers warned that the steady expansion of the "surveillance society", including the spread of CCTV, risked undermining fundamental freedoms, including the right to privacy.

In their response the Home Office disclosed that the National Police Improvement Agency is planning new research into the effectiveness of CCTV. The Campbell Collaboration review, by Farrington and a Massachusetts University criminologist, Brandon Welsh, concludes that CCTV is more effective in reducing crime in Britain than in other countries – as the Home Office points out. But it also makes clear that of the 44 research studies the authors reviewed, only seven covered countries outside Britain and four of those involved the United States.

The Campbell Collaboration report says that CCTV is now the single most heavily-funded crime prevention measure operating outside the criminal justice system and its rapid growth has come with a huge price tag. It adds that £170m was spent on CCTV schemes in town and city centres, car parks and residential areas between 1999 and 2001 alone. "Over the last decade, CCTV accounted for more than threequarters of total spending on crime prevention by the British Home Office," the report says.

The Lords report said that £500 million was spent in Britain on CCTV in the decade up to 2006, money which in the past would have gone on street lighting or neighbourhood crime prevention initiatives.

Welsh and Farrington say there has been concern that all this funding has been based on a handful of apparently successful schemes that were usually less than rigorously evaluated, done with varying degrees of competence and varying degrees of independence from government.

Their research review, which was funded by the Home Office and the Swedish Council for Crime Prevention, says that future CCTV schemes need high quality, independent evaluation.ends.

Link: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2009/may/18/cctv-crime-police>

## **R4nger5 news / Feedback**

- **r4nger5 meet**
- **Apologies for knackered ep64 and slovenly time keeping**
- **missed news – Thanks Macavity / R4nger six, Schneelocke and Peekok for your forbearance! I just couldnt squeeze everything in!**

### **Video feedback:**

I think this is the first time I've commented on a youtube video. I enjoyed this, and thought the commentary was really thoughtful. Looking forward to more in the future. Options are definitely a good thing.- **DC/ Observing ego/ Daryl 74**

### **And...**

If the consumer society comes to an end in the UK then I think you'll need to be pretty ruthless and armed up to protect your smallholding. There'll be millions of hungry people coming from the cities looking for food, and that's going to be dicey for anyone growing food and having livestock. I'm thinking the best bet is to get out of the UK before it hapens and go remote. Find a hidden spot and keep small and quiet. - **Raindog951**

### **And..(regarding the idea of the video blog)**

Personally I like this idea! I can do without production values if it means getting more films and ideas coming in. - **Raindog951**

## **Half Time Music**

- **Track 1 – Frozen By hopeful machines** from the album **I am an island** [www.hopefulmachines.net](http://www.hopefulmachines.net)
- **Track 2 – Mood Swing by Patient Zero** from the album **Schizophrenia**
- **Track 3 – It's Our Day By Lucy Knisley** [www.lucyknisely.com](http://www.lucyknisely.com)

## **Discussion**

**What is a bug out situation? When would you bug out? When would you bug in, for that matter?**

## Links

[www.r4natmedia.ca](http://www.r4natmedia.ca)  
[www.empowerthyself.com](http://www.empowerthyself.com)  
[www.wogrant.com](http://www.wogrant.com)  
[www.wognetwork.com](http://www.wognetwork.com)  
[www.standovermedia.net](http://www.standovermedia.net)  
[www.stormthewire.tk](http://www.stormthewire.tk)

[www.r4nger5.com](http://www.r4nger5.com)  
[www.r4nger5blog.tk](http://www.r4nger5blog.tk)

<http://www.self-sufficient-life.com/?hop=jjspirko>  
How to live a self sufficient life – **Thanks Avagdu!**

<http://lastfreevoice.wordpress.com/2009/06/03/voluntary-action-going-green-without-state-coercion/> As above – **Thanks Avagdu!**

<http://www.kk.org/cooltools/archives/003737.php> How to afford solar energy **Thanks Peekok!**

## Reccomedia

<http://www.lucyknisley.com/> a break from the usual – take a moment to check out funny comics, puppet shows and music – I like her stuff so much it's like a mild crush!

<http://www.thesurvivalpodcast.com> Great podcast – Thanks Avagdu – perhaps we need to get these guys on Standover Media? **Thanks Avagdu!**

[http://thepiratebay.org/torrent/4574820/The\\_WOODSMaster\\_Video\\_Series\\_-\\_18\\_Survival\\_Videos](http://thepiratebay.org/torrent/4574820/The_WOODSMaster_Video_Series_-_18_Survival_Videos) Survival videos – **Thanks Wiff-Waff!**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2UyWf-J4z7o> Cop declines to apprehend open carrier **Thanks Avagdu!**

Conference De Montreal - Adapting To A New World Order **Thanks Avagdu!**  
<http://www.conferencedemontreal.com/2.0.html?&L=1>

<http://www.wired.co.uk/wired-magazine/archive/2009/05/features/the-hidden-censors-of-the-internet.aspx> **Schneelocke says:** Also very interesting is the following quote from Mike Godwin (the Wikimedia Foundation's legal counsel, also well-known for his involvement in the Electronic Frontier Foundation):

"When [the Wikimedia Foundation] first protested the block, [the IWF's] response was, 'We've now conducted an appeals process on your behalf and you've lost the appeal.' When I asked who exactly represented the Wikimedia Foundation's side in that appeals process, they were silent. It was only after the fact of their blacklist and its effect on UK citizens were publicised that the IWF

appears to have felt compelled to relent."

Wow. "We've conducted an appeals process on your behalf, which you weren't informed of, weren't allowed to participate in, weren't even allowed to observe - entirely in secret, with the prosecutor, defense, judge, jury and executioner all being the same organisation -, and then we decided that you lost". Can you say "star chamber"? This particular bit probably wouldn't be so bad if they had called this a "review" or so, but the word "appeal" strongly implies the position that the IWF holds the power to make a final decision and that your only recourse is to appeal to them and hope they graciously decide to - well - decide in your favor.

Political journalist John Ozimek also points to the relationship between the IWF and Home Office, saying: "Neither has shown much interest in civil liberties. Few people who know about the net know much about the IWF, and those that do know it mostly only as a heroic body fighting child porn. It has thus been preserved from having to answer awkward questions about its legal qualifications for carrying out its role, its lack of public accountability and its failure to apply due process."

Indeed, the question of whether there's more going on here than meets the eye is one worth asking. Quoting the article again:

"Introduced in 2004, the blacklist is the IWF's method of ensuring that members block user access to CAI hosted outside the UK. This confidential list of URLs is sent in encrypted format to the ISPs, which are subject to similarly secret terms of agreement regarding their employees' access to the list. Lilian Edwards, professor of internet law at Sheffield University and author of *Law And The Internet*, feels that such guarded conduct suggests that more may be going on behind closed doors."

Of course, the IWF itself denies this, and the Home Office itself apparently refuses to talk about the whole thing at all. What conclusions can we draw from that? Probably none really regarding whether there's more going on here than is being admitted, but one conclusion we CAN draw is that even under the (unrealistic) assumption that they were 100% ethical, flawless in their judgement and perfect in their implementation of their blacklist (so as to avoid any collateral blockings at all), the IWF would still be an unaccountable, unelected private body operating in secrecy without any kind of oversight. Even if you don't think that the current administration in the UK would do anything unbecoming, giving the government this kind of tool is still always a bad idea: at the very least, it rThe use of closed-circuit television in city and town centres and public housing estates does not have a significant effect on [crime](#), according to Home Office-funded research to be distributed to all [police](#) forces in England and Wales this summer.

The review of 44 research studies on CCTV schemes by the Campbell Collaboration found that they do have a modest impact on crime overall but are at their most effective in cutting vehicle crime in car parks, especially when used alongside improved lighting and the introduction of security guards.

The authors, who include Cambridge University criminologist, David Farrington, say while their results lend support for the continued use of CCTV, schemes should be far more narrowly targeted at reducing vehicle crime in car parks.

Results from a 2007 study in Cambridge which looked at the impact of 30 cameras in the city centre showed that they had no effect on crime but led to an increase in the reporting of assault, robbery and other violent crimes to the police.



Home Office ministers cited the review last week in their official response to the critical report from the House of Lords constitution committee on [surveillance](#) published earlier this year. The peers warned that the steady expansion of the "surveillance society", including the spread of CCTV, risked undermining fundamental freedoms, including the right to privacy.

In their response the Home Office disclosed that the National Police Improvement Agency is planning new research into the effectiveness of CCTV. The Campbell Collaboration review, by Farrington and a Massachusetts University criminologist, Brandon Welsh, concludes that CCTV is more effective in reducing crime in Britain than in other countries – as the Home Office points out. But it also makes clear that of the 44 research studies the authors reviewed, only seven covered countries outside Britain and four of those involved the United States.

The Campbell Collaboration report says that CCTV is now the single most heavily-funded crime prevention measure operating outside the criminal justice system and its rapid growth has come with a huge price tag. It adds that £170m was spent on CCTV schemes in town and city centres, car parks and residential areas between 1999 and 2001 alone. "Over the last decade, CCTV accounted for more than threequarters of total spending on crime prevention by the British Home Office," the report says.

The Lords report said that £500 million was spent in Britain on CCTV in the decade up to 2006, money which in the past would have gone on street lighting or neighbourhood crime prevention initiatives.

Welsh and Farrington say there has been concern that all this funding has been based on a handful of apparently successful schemes that were usually less than rigorously evaluated, done with varying degrees of competence and varying degrees of independence from government.

Their research review, which was funded by the Home Office and the Swedish Council for Crime Prevention, says that future CCTV schemes need high quality, independent evaluation. ends

equires you to trust not only the current administration but also all future ones, those that aren't elected yet and which you don't know about yet. It should be obvious to ANYONE why that is a bad idea.

Also from **Schneelocke** : <http://futureoftheinternet.org/>

A really good open source book about where the internet is headed – you were warned!!

## R4nger5 America Episode 4

archive.org page: <http://www.archive.org/details/R4nger5AmericaEpisode4>

direct link:

<http://www.archive.org/download/R4nger5AmericaEpisode4/R4nger5AmericaEpisode4.mp3>

Show notes for the feeds:

NYCLU Sues Homeland Security Over Spying on Citizens

[http://blogs.villagevoice.com/runninscared/archives/2009/06/nyclu\\_sues\\_home.php](http://blogs.villagevoice.com/runninscared/archives/2009/06/nyclu_sues_home.php)

Vulgar note on toilet paper not protected speech

<http://www.chron.com/disp/story.mpl/ap/tx/6465356.html>

Honking horn not constitutionally protected

[http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/html/localnews/2009316426\\_honking09m0.html](http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/html/localnews/2009316426_honking09m0.html)

Obamacare plan finally released; Update: Goodbye, 4th Amendment

<http://hotair.com/archives/2009/06/06/obamacare-plan-finally-released/>

Bobby Rush, H.R. 45, Attacking the 2nd Amendment

<http://hotair.com/greenroom/archives/2009/05/14/bobby-rush-hr-45-attacking-the-2nd-amendment/>

Half time music:

Paper Street Soap Company, 2nd Law of Thermodynamics; Falik - Idle Hands

Background music: Walter Well - Ganesis

## Outro Music

- Track 1 – Beg for more by Patient Zero from the album **Schizophrenia**
- Track 2 – Zero Dub By **hopeful machines** from the album **I am an island**  
[www.hopefulmachines.net](http://www.hopefulmachines.net)
- Track 3 – Sicko Song By Lucy Knisley [www.lucyknisley.com](http://www.lucyknisley.com)
- Rant - Sean Kennedy – The goths are coming!